San Francisco.

UPTURE!

able Cure of an Enormous Ru
e of 22 Years' Standing, by
the Use of Dr. Marsh's
Patent Truss.

he following Letter from M
acob Fatz, who was Cured
in Nine Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4, 187
'S TURSS COMPANY GENTS: THIS M
actly nine months, and have been f
twenty-two years' standing, by w
ites almost any child's hand, but now I
stronger than I have been for many years, and
ly yours, JACOB FATZ, 306 Pacific street.

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all other kinds of Trusses.
Elastic Stockings, Suspensory B
for Deformities accurately fitted at the
ess Office of the MARSH & HUBBARD COMPA
gomery street, corner of Cl

d pamphlets free to any one upon ap
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U. S. Marshal's Sale.
UE OF AN EXECUTION issued
Circuit Court of the United
go, to me directed, in favor of
of San Francisco, Califo
M Richards, for the sum of Two Th
ded and Seventy-two 84 100 Dollars ($2,
and costs, I did, on the 5th day of
e the same upon all of said M. Richards's
to the following described real property, to
th half (8½) of Lot numbered Forty-six (46) in
and in said District of Oregon, bounded
d Execution, on Monday, the 7th day of
hour of two o'clock P M of said day, at the
door in said City of Portland, I will sell at
, title and interest of said M Richards in
described property, at Public Auction to
bidder therefor, for cash in hand, to
tion and interest, costs and accruing
THOMAS G. YOUNG,
Marshal of the United
for the District of Or
CHARDSON Auctioneer.

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all its branches.
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any part of the world, through our own
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WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1873. NO 118

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY

THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every day, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies 10 cts. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State, at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. Single copies 10 cts.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the choicest matter in the Daily, will be published every Thursday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, in advance. $1 for three months, in advance.

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CORVALLIS, OREGON.

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Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon.

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Has 1000 kegs Sugars, Assorted Grades,
Which we offer at reduced rates
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STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY
May 1st, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
Will LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A M, and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A M—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A M, connecting at Causemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.
Freight received until 5 P M.
J. D. BILES, Agent

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. H. T. COE'S
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage. B GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

W. R. T. Co's Notice.
From and after this date
THE STEAMER "VANCOUVER"
WILL CONNECT WITH THE "GOV. GROVER" at ALBANY, and carry freight and passengers to all points between Albany and Harrisburg.
B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't W. R. T. Co.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
For the Lower Columbia Trade!
THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. apl4

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Portland at 3 P. M., from foot of Alder street.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Roseburg	7:15 P.M.
Roseburg	8:15 A.M.	Portland	4 20 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:08 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
Junction	6:00 A.M.	Portland	5 45 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Steamers of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the West at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 6 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Sup't,
E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points south and west—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	11:30 A. M.	Portland	2:30 P M

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St Joseph	11:00 A M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5 00 P M

Passengers received at Fourth street sliding on signalling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMmence running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.
Time as Follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Salem	6 15 A. M.	Portland	8.45 A M
Portland	4.45 P. M.	Salem	7.16 P. M

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVER-LAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
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Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon.
And at C. P. R R offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco.

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S.
President..... .....HENRY FAILING,
Cashier..... .....JAMES STEEL.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
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SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on
LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN,

Savings! Savings!
FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND,
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.
In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.
For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 8, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.
HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.
Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. H. WAKEFIELD, JOSIAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL.

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Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
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EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS of TRUST FUNDS in favor of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.
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AS AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

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HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.
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MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, ETC., ETC.
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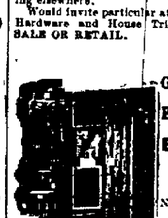
THE BEST IN USE.
SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.
All of which is offered at Lowest Rates.
He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.



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COMMENCEMENT AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, June 19, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

This quiet little town, or "Lily of the Valley," as Albany may be called, has been quite animated the last day or two, this being the advent of a new era in the educational interests of this place. The Albany Collegiate Institute to day had its first Commencement Exercises, which has been an occasion of much interest, not only to the immediate friends of the graduating class, but to almost the entire community.

This Institute was organized about the year 1865, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and under the immediate supervision of Rev. E. R. Geary and Mr. Monteith. It has passed through many trials and difficulties, which at times seemed to threaten its very existence. Although it has at different times had for its Principal very able and good men, it seemed to be doing out an existence to a speedy and inglorious end. Frequent changes of teachers created a lack of confidence of the people up to the time of the present collegiate administration, since when, it has been gradually growing in the respect of the community; and judging from the performances of the class graduating to day, Albany may at no distant day be proud of this as one of the best institutions of learning in the State.

The exercises were inaugurated by a lecture from Rev. Mr. Bowers, of Salem, entitled "Two Books by the same Great Author," on Wednesday evening, in the presence of the school and a goodly number of citizens of Albany. The lecture, (the same delivered at the Masonic Hall in Portland, a short time ago, by the Rev. gentleman for the benefit of the M. E. Church at Coos Bay,) was well received and highly appreciated by the audience.

On Wednesday forenoon there was a series of essays, declamations, dialogues, etc., by the Literary Union, composed of the Sigma Phi, Erodelphian, Aesthetic and Philoretian, which are the different literary societies belonging to the Institute. This portion of the programme was confined to the junior class, but was marked by a promptness and thoroughness which reflect much credit on both teachers and scholars.

At 2 o'clock the exercises incident to the conferring of degrees on the graduating class took place. The class with the title of their essays, were as follows:

Miss Cora J. Irvine—Essay—(salutatory) "Where is thy Home?"

Miss Maria E. Irvine—Essay—"Unwritten History."

Miss Mary J. Hannon—Essay—"Alabama."

Miss Weltha M. Young—Valedictory.

Each was followed by a piece of vocal or instrumental music, the principal performers of which were Misses Kate Connor, Lelura Tate, Ella Barrow, Aurelia Blain, and Profs. Warren and Sacks.

To give anything but the essays entire, would do the young ladies great injustice; as while it might give the ideas, it would destroy the beauties of the arrangement of the matter and elegance of expression, which so fully indicate the careful and industrious student, and active, thinking mind.

Albany, its Collegiate Institute and Professors, may well be proud of this its first graduating class, for it is no idle flattery to say that in point of native ability and scholarly culture, this class will be fully up to the standard of that of any other institution of learning on the coast.

Prof. Warren and his assistants have done themselves much credit by the results of to-day's performances.

In the evening, there was a social reunion of the entire school and their friends, which was a very pleasant affair in its way.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Waldron troupe was playing at Idaho City to good houses a week ago.

The first goods of the season by way of the Missouri river arrived at Helena, Montana, on the 6th inst.

The repairs on the Presbyterian Church at Olympia have been completed, and it is again ready for occupancy.

Idaho City is quite a peaceable community. At the last session of the District Court at that place no grand jury was called, as there was no criminal business for it to consider.

Paul Spiegel, of Bozeman, M. T., was drowned in the West Gallatin river while attempting to ford it on the 5th inst. His horse fell in the middle of the stream, and he was carried under by the current.

A company has been formed in Meagher county, Montana, for the purpose of building a bridge over the Missouri river, to connect that county with Lewis and Clarke, at a point about half a mile above Canyon Ferry.

Maj. Shanahan, agent of the Flatheads, reports times very quiet in Missoula county. Many of the farmers are not putting in any crops at all this year, and the crickets are walking away with a considerable portion of the crops that are in. The "pesky varmints" are lively about the Agency farm, containing about 140 acres, and it is feared that the now fine looking looking crop will be entirely destroyed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Hudson Bay Company's ship *Beverly Hill*, 168 days from London, arrived at Victoria on the 14th inst.

Messrs. Morris & Corthorn have arrived at Barkerville and reopened the branch of the Bank of British North America.

H. V. Edmonds, Esq., of New Westminster, has been appointed to two additional offices: those of Gold Commissioner and Registrar of B. D. and M. These make twenty offices now held by this gentleman.

Mr J. Johnston has arrived at Victoria from Kootenay. He says that pack trains now bring large quantities of supplies from Missoula, Montana Territory, into the mines and living is very cheap. Beef is only 8 cents per pound on the block; flour, 8 cents per pound; hams, 25 and 30 cents; bacon, 25 cents. Two Government and five private prospecting parties are out and expect to strike several camps this season. Farmers are putting in large crops. Cattle wintered well, are very numerous and are falling in price. The season has been very backward and the rivers are very high. There are but three miles of snow on the Hope Mountain.

The Sixteenth Annual Session of the Central Baptist Church of Oregon was held with the Union Baptist Church, Polk county, June 5th, 6th and 7th, 1873. The Statistical Table states the number of churches in the Association, 19; number of ordained ministers in the Association, 11; licentiates, 6; total membership, 925; increase the last year, 19; amount of missionary funds collected, $376 92, with an unpaid, but good, subscription to the fund of $67. The officers of the Association for the present year are Elder A. J. Hubbard, Moderator, Elder C. H. Mattoon, Clerk, and Deacon A. W. Stannard, Treasurer. It was voted to hold the next meeting of the Association with Pleasant Butte Church at Brownsville, Linn county, Thursday before the second Sabbath in June, 1874.

BURNING OF THE ALEXANDRIA PALACE.—The total loss by the burning of the Alexandria Palace is estimated at $3,000,000—insured for $600,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the workmen who were repairing sewers. No one was killed, but several persons were injured. The supply of water was scarce, hence the rapidity with which the fire spread. In half an hour from the time the alarm was given the entire structure was enveloped in flames, and one by one the domes with which it was surmounted fell in. The large organ was destroyed, but some valuable pictures and other works of art were saved.

OREGON.

A campmeeting is now in progress at Roberts Bridge, on the Calapooia, and is largely attended.

Savage and Wilson, under arrest for stealing horses in Yamhill county, have been taken to Salem for trial.

The Spiritualists of Clackamas county hold a grove meeting July 12th and 13th at the grove near Parrot's.

The people of Tillamook are making preparations to celebrate the Fourth of July in an appropriate manner.

Two boys were "fooling" with a gun at Corvallis last Thursday. One of them, it is thought, is not likely to recover.

Some silly fellow at Salem, according to the *Mercury*, tried to kill himself because he wanted a woman whom he couldn't get.

The iron ore found on the farm of Thos. Fields, on the Tualatin, is pronounced by the *Enterprise* as rich as any in the United States.

The citizens of Brownsville are to have a grand time on the 4th of July, and invite their friends to come and help them celebrate.

City election at the Dalles last Monday, but up to Saturday, no one of any party was found who was willing to run either for Mayor or Councilman.

The Brownsville Woolen Factory is in full blast, turning out work in good shape. Brownsville is beginning to assume her old look of business and thrift.

The Albany *Democrat* says: "The American buzzard won't soar aloft in this bailiwick on the glorious Fourth. We have loaned our bird to Corvallis."

There are ten or twelve Farmers' Granges in this State already, organized by Mr. Campbell the Deputy for Oregon. Five of these Granges are in Linn county.

The Eugene *Hawkeye* says the late heavy rains have done much damage to hay and fall crops, beating the grass and grain down so that it cannot be handled.

J. B. Samuel and May E. Kennedy are thought to be somewhere in Oregon. They have fallen heir to a Scottish land estate and are requested to come to the front.

Mr. J. M. Bacon presented to Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., Oregon City last Thursday evening, a very handsome set of jewels for the appointed officers.

The rains have caused a cessation of work on the Santiam Ditch and a large number of the workmen have been airing themselves in Albany for the past few days.

Hon. Geo. B. Helm, the "Lion of Linn," (formerly so called until Gen. Mart. Brown began to make speeches) has been invited to deliver the oration at Corvallis on the Fourth.

The contract for building the bridge across the Yamhill, at Dayton, has been let to Gen. Collin for $2,500. Mr. Brothers has the contract for furnishing the piles at 33 cents per foot.

According to latest advices the recently discovered gold mines in Ochoco have not come up to the sanguine hopes which first reports excited. Many of those who went thither will return as soon as they can get means.

The Albany *Democrat* says: "Bro. Carter, of the Corvallis *Gazette*, while manipulating a campmeeting last Sunday was run away with by a runaway horse, and this week he sports on his left side and wears a patch over his right eye.

A prospecting party, consisting of Messrs. John Parker, Ted. Parker, Thos. Humphrey, H. C. Clement and J. R. Herron, started on a prospecting tour from Albany, on Thursday. They will probably thoroughly investigate the Ochoco gold diggings.

The Albany *Register* says Monday and Tuesday's rains have settled the crop business without a peradventure. Wheat and oats are fairly jumping out of the ground. We expect to turn out the largest crop of grain this fall ever harvested in Linn county.

Our Pendleton correspondent writing under date of June 17th, says: "Enough rain fell yesterday and last night to make the roads quite muddy, and be a great benefit to growing vegetation. The I. C. of R. C. will give a strawberry festival here on Friday, the 20th inst."

We are informed by a gentleman who has just made a tour of Yamhill county that the farmers are highly elated over the prospects of splendid crops which they expect to harvest this season. Some of the wheat is as high as a medium sized man's ears, and heading out finely.

A letter in the Lafayette *Courier* says: "The immense barrier that has heretofore been the means of separating the people of Tillamook has not been removed, but surmounted. The new wagon road will be open for travel by the 20th of July, while all who have passed over it pronounce it a good road."

The Idaho *Statesman* thus slanders an Oregon minister: "Near the close of the day of a campmeeting in Oregon, a short time ago, the local preacher said, alluding to the meeting to be held next day: 'I hope all the congregation will be here by 10 o'clock, for precisely at that hour we will pass to the creek, where I shall baptize four adults and six adulteresses.'"

The sudden raise of the river last Tuesday carried away the boom and about $6,000 worth of logs the Laird Brothers were furnishing Underwood & Co's new mill at Eugene. It is feared that Captain Packard of the same place has lost heavily by the high water, as he had already commenced running his logs. He had in the river, we believe, about 1,000,000 feet.

At the session of Falls Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., Oregon City, held last Tuesday evening, the following persons were elected officers for the next term: W. P. Burns, C. P.; J. T. Apperson, H. P.; W. H. Pope, S. W.; A. Levy, Scribe; J. M. Bacon, Treasurer; J. W. Mellen, J. W. The installation will take place on the first Tuesday evening in July.

A Chinaman, who has been in the vicinity of Lafayette buying hogs, was stopped on the road last Thursday morning between that place and Dayton, by a white man, who said he hailed from Oregon City, and relieved of $500 and a pistol. The officers were soon after the highwayman, and, we learn, succeeded in capturing the suspected party, but he denied getting anything but the pistol.

On the 7th inst. some men passing up the Wallamet river, at a point a short distance above the mouth of the Yamhill river, saw something in the sand near the edge of the water which had the appearance of a bone. On making a careful examination of it they found it to be the tusk or tooth of some extinct species of animal, supposed to be the Mammoth. On making further examination they found part of a jaw bone of the same animal. The tooth is not broken or decayed. It measures 16 inches in length and 12 inches in circumference, and weighs 15¼ pounds. The part of the jaw bone found measures 20 inches in length, and weighs 16½ pounds. The relics were found on the Marion county side of the Wallamet river, about 25 feet below the top of the bank, and two feet above the edge of the water.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JUNE 20.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Postal Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Postmaster General to-day signed additional articles and for present postal treaty with Canada, providing for the passage of postal cards between the United States and Dominion at prepaid rate of two cents in full to its destination in either country. Prepayment is effected by affixing to the card an ordinary one cent postage stamp. Correspondence has been in progress with Canadian authorities for some time on this subject and it is hoped these articles will be promptly acted on the part of the Canadian authorities and will go into effect July 12th.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General to-day awarded a contract for supplying the Post Office with registered packages, envelopes during the next fiscal year to G. F. Nesbitt & Co., of New York, being the lowest bidders.

Miscellaneous.

The President appointed Wm. S. Defrees of New Mexico agent for the Indians of New Mexico.

A Washington special states that Bingham has received his instructions and will leave soon for Japan.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to General Sheridan that Government decides not to return the Kickapoos captured by McKenzie.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authority for the statement that he has no intention of resigning; that he has not been offered, nor would he accept any position of any of the foreign banking houses, as has been published.

Search for the Polaris.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Commander Braine is here for the purpose of receiving instructions concerning the cruise of the Juniata. On his return trip, Commander Braine will make soundings along New Foundland.

Advance of the Cholera.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A fatal case of cholera is reported from Georgetown in this District, the victim being a lady.

EASTERN STATES.

Decisions in the Anthony Cases.

CANANDAIGUA, June 19.—The judgment of the court in the case of Susan B. Anthony is that she pay a fine of $100 and costs of suits. A motion for new trial has been made.

In the case of the inspectors, a motion for new trial was made on the ground that Hall, one of the defendants was absent during the trial.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 20.—The election officers who permitted Susan B. Anthony to vote were fined to-day $25 and $30 and costs.

Civil Rights Again.

NEW YORK, June 19.—There was great excitement at police headquarters over a report that the Commissioner were about to appoint twenty-five colored men as patrolmen. Commissioner Russell says he supposes the rumor originated from a resolution adopted yesterday, to appoint twenty-nine colored men as street sweepers; but if a motion is made to appoint colored patrolmen he will support it as a question of equality already settled and will see that the colored men have their rights.

Missing Ship.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Apprehension is felt in Liverpool for the safety of the ship *Riverdale*, which left October 29th for San Francisco. She was spoken December 18th in the South Atlantic, and has not been heard of since.

Failures in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19th.—The following provision dealers failed here yesterday: Harris & Thomas; liabilities, $2,000; Guthrie & Co., $250,000; Chambers, Drayhe & Co., $375,000.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, June 19.—John B. Weller, who has been dangerously ill at New Orleans, is improving.

The weather is extremely hot, the mercury ranging from 90 to 96 in the shade. A number of cases of sunstroke are reported.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company did not meet to-day and discussed the financial condition of the Company, but adjourned till to-morrow without any action being taken on the question of a new contract.

Riverside.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—It is reported to-day that the steamer Josephine, which left on Monday for the Yellowstone country, has sunk with registered package envelopes during the next fiscal year to G. F. Nesbitt & Co., of New York, being the lowest bidders.

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Union Pacific Suits.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The U. S. Marshal's office issued the service of subpœnas to-day in the equity suit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier of America and others. Some of the defendants are in Europe and some subpœnas will be served on their counsel.

Divorce of Pauline Lucia.

Judge Ingham, of the Superior Court, has granted an absolute divorce in the case of Pauline Lucia Forbes from her husband, Baron Von Rhoda, with leave to the former to marry again. Plaintiff was also awarded the custody of their child. No counsel appeared for Baron Von Rhoda. The complaint set forth that she was married in Berlin, November 25, 1863; that her husband subsequently led a profligate life, squandered her marriage and other property with women of Berlin.

Death of Horace Clarke.

Horace F. Clarke, President of the Lake Shore and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, died in this city yesterday of rheumatism of the heart in the 58th year of his age. He was a member of the Thirty-s

The Daily Oregonian

SATURDAY MORNING, ...

The Demand of the Water Company

On last Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Common Council of this city after the Charter Election that body received from the Portland Water Company a notice that after the expiration of the present contract between the city and the company, the city would be charged $700 per month for water for the fire cisterns and public buildings, instead of $100 as heretofore charged. This, of course, surprised the Council. The city had never refused to pay the company a reasonable price for the water it used. Its contracts with the company had always been promptly performed by the city, so far as we have been aware. Those contracts have, doubtless, been profitable to the Water Company, or it would not have entered into them.

What, then, is the cause of this sudden rise of the price of water? Only last week extended statements were inserted in all the newspapers of the city, as advertisements, by the Water Company, purporting to have been taken from its books, showing the receipts of the company for water to be so large as to make the purchase of the works a most excellent investment at $300,000. Whereas an eminent civil and hydraulic engineer, after a careful investigation, says the works could be put up new for a little over $180,000. Here, then, is an investment of $180,000 producing an income equal to 12 per cent. per annum on $300,000, and still the proprietors propose to advance the water rate *six hundred and fifty per cent. above the present charge.*

This action of the Water Company is explainable only by reference to the city election on the 16th instant. A proposition to sell the water works to the city for $300,000 was submitted to the people. The Company made most vigorous exertions to secure the acceptance of the proposition, but it was rejected by a large popular majority. We do not blame them for this. They desired to sell their works at that price, and as tax-payers of the city they had the right to use all lawful means to persuade the people into making the purchase. But the people, wisely as we think, decided not to pay the price demanded. And the Company, exhibiting a school-boyish spite, demands seven and a half prices for water as a mode of getting even.

This conduct is scarcely in keeping with the character of a high-toned and liberal-spirited enterprise. The people of the city have a right to exercise their independent judgment upon the question of taxing themselves to buy the Company's works, and when they decided not to do so, they did nothing to warrant this attempt at extortion by a Company which, through the indulgence of the city, enjoys a monopoly of the water supply.

And the sequel will most likely prove that this ungraceful conduct on the part of the Company is as short-sighted, from a business point of view, as it is out of taste. It cannot be expected that the citizens will patiently bear this extortion, though they may have to submit to it for a time. *The city will yet own its water works.* We venture the assertion—and we have conversed with a great many persons on the subject within the last two days—that a proposition to incur an indebtedness even larger than that proposed at the late election, would to-day receive a very large majority of the votes of the tax-payers of the city, if its purpose were *to build water works, good and sufficient ones,* instead of purchasing works that are wholly insufficient, at a price fifty per cent. above their actual value. This manifestation of ill-temper by the Water Company will hardly incline public sentiment toward a more favorable position on the question of buying the old works.

While the question of the value of these works is under discussion, we would call the attention of the city and county assessor to the matter. On the showing of the company the works should be assessed for $225,000 at least. A lower assessment is not just to the other tax-payers of the city. This is seventy-five per cent of their value, and is quite as low as other property is assessed. The bonded indebtedness of the company being out of the State, cannot be deducted from the value of its property. This, together with an assessment at the same rate on the property of the gas company, would be quite a relief to the other tax-payers.

A queer "clergy" is that of Guatemala—a clergy, perhaps, after the most approved model of Friar Tuck, who could wield a quarter stave and roar a merry roundelay, or drink a stoup of wine with the merriest of Robin's buccaneers of the greenwood. E. G. we hear from that thief-infested province of South America that "the late guerilla warfare in the mountain districts, under the auspices of the clergy, which was a source of great annoyance and expense to the government, and which gave rise to a feeling of insecurity in the country, has been completely suppressed." A nation beleaguered by priests, armed with the carnal weapons of warfare, has a good right to a "feeling of insecurity."

The gospel of the meek and lowly Nazarene furnishes an equation for determining the infinitesimal mean quantity of Christianity contained in the souls of such men as the author of the following, which is taken from the *Church Herald's* (English paper) leader on the death of John Stuart Mill: "The sooner these 'lights of thought' who agree with him go to the same place, the better it will be for both Church and State. We can well spare the whole crew of them, and shall hear of their departure, one by one or in a body, with calm satisfaction." When we think of such human chaff as this *Church Herald* fanatic, we are the more intensely glad for the golden grain of the life and thought of John Stuart Mill.

The expulsion from Mexico of a number of priests, by the government, has caused a hot discussion among the journals of the capital. As we have before said, the arrest of the priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the church party. Three sick foreign priests, were permitted to remain, giving bonds to leave immediately upon their recovery. The nuns found an asylum in private houses.

Job Stevenson, ex Congressman from the Second Ohio District, tells what he knows about "Credit Mobilier in the Forty-Second Congress" in a 10 page pamphlet. Job was loud in his denunciation of the perturbations of his unfortunate fellow Congressmen. As he was foremost in pushing the famous investigation, he should be able to tell something interesting.

They have held their regular quotidian election for President in South America. It's Guatemala this time, and General Barrios is the unfortunate wretch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] Law [illegible] San Francisco.

Bancroft's Book of Probate has long been regarded by the legal profession of this coast as a standard authority for those States wherein the code has been adopted. The code of California was framed after the model of the New York code, and is similar in most important respects to the codes of all those States that have similar Practice Acts for the conduct of business in the courts. This edition of the work will be welcomed by the profession, as it includes the progress made in the practice down to the present year with copious citations of authorities not only from the California Supreme Court, but from those of other States of the Union. The publishers have done their whole duty by the book, bringing it out in the highest style of printing and binding.

[illegible] *Review*, by A. W. [illegible] M. D.

From the house of Bancroft & Co., we have also the first of a series of school readers. The whole course will consist of six volumes, to be numbered according to their respective grades as is usual with such works, and will be designated as the "Pacific Coast Series." The author of this work is Dr. A. W. Patterson of Eugene City, but we have understood from some source that in the preparation of the work he was largely assisted by one of the most thorough practical teachers in the State.

One of the most difficult tasks in the business of book-making is to get up a text-book for the use of pupils in the primary studies. This little Oregon production seems to meet the case admirably, beginning with the simplest sentence words, and thence proceeding by gradual steps to more complicated forms of speech. But the most attractive feature of this little book is the beautiful illustrations that accompany each lesson.

If we may be allowed to utter an unprejudiced belief, in dialect, we will say that the individual who retains his grasp on a hot potato after his hand has been scorched, is "a dern fool." Such seems to be the case of Earl Russell, and certain English politicians who have been holding the Irish hot potato for a number of years. There have been instances where Prime Ministers have been possessed of sufficient sagacity to transfer the fervid excellent to other cabinets. That is the highest grade of English statesmanship; to drop the question when they have been beaten—to resign. But Earl Russell has a patent medicine for Irish woes which is quite certain to work (like the astute donkey)—backwards. This bill provides for the abolition of the office of the Lord Lieutenant, and makes the voice of eight jurors out of eleven, sufficient for a verdict. We are told that the object of the measure is "to restrict the power of the priesthood and secure the conviction of criminals." It may result in convicting Lord Russell of the fact that there is one panacea for Irish wounds, cheaper and more efficacious than the rostrums of politicians; we mean Separation.

The paths to wealth are countless. There is Dr. West, of Dover, Delaware, who, finding his genius cramped in a small State, insured his life for $25,000, and then decoyed a negro into his laboratory, stifled him with inhaling gas, skinned him and then blew up the laboratory. His plan was to abscond and let his disconsolate widow collect the insurance on his missing corpus. An incredulous court is trying to satisfy itself as to West's personal identity, and the luckless M. D. is likely to find that laboratories, with the devil for assistant, are quite as unsafe mints for coining money as they were in the days of Frankinstein.

In the Mobile *Register's* account of Decoration Day in that city, we find the following beautiful incident recorded. Upon the conclusion of Collector Reynolds' remarks, a beautiful bouquet of flowers, arranged in most exquisite taste, the blue and the gray being blended, was set upon the mound, with a card which read as follows:

THE NOBLE CADETS
OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY,
HONOR THE MEMORY
OF THOSE WHO, THOUGH THEIR ENEMIES IN WAR,
WERE BRAVE,
AND BRAVE ENOUGH TO DO THEIR DUTY.

Here's another little Sunday Sunday boy who has brought consternation and dismay upon lambs and lambkins by his stupid wit. Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, while addressing a Sunday School, the other day, asked his little auditors why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out: "He was detained for postage." Served the teacher right for her dishonesty in prompting her half-witted victim.

We were shown yesterday several interest coupons of the Idaho Territorial bonds, with certificate of their protest by a Notary. These coupons fell due—some of them—in June, 1872, and others in December. They have been protested for non-payment. The citizens of that youthful and rich Territory should see to it that their credit is redeemed at the earliest practicable moment.

We notice announcement of the death of the Right Rev. Alexander Ewing, LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Argyle and the Isles. The reverend prelate was the eldest son of Mr. Ewing, of Strathgreen, Aberdeenshire, and was born in 1815. He was consecrated Bishop of Argyle in 1847. He was a venerable man and vastly esteemed in private life.

A week or two since, our dispatches told us that the contract with Morgan & Co., of Springfield, for postal cards, had been abrogated. Later advices inform us that the Postmaster General has concluded not to abrogate the contract at present. He will give the contractors time to obtain better paper and continue the work.

The Government has disposed in all of $270,000,000 of the new five per cent. loan, of which $70,000,000 have been negotiated under the last syndicate arrangement. It is supposed that by the first of September, over $300,000,000 will have been negotiated. The total amount of the five per cent loan is $700,000,000.

The [illegible] which is now going the rounds, "Uncle Sam should discard the cars and adopt the railroad that has so many rings in its tail."

The Macon *Telegraph* gives this "dunning post conversation": "Well, Jim, the world owes me a living anyhow." To which Jim replied: "Well, George, perhaps it does; but I'll be d—d if you ain't too lazy to collect it."

An Illinois editor speaks of an "eighty-year old octogenarian in this town, who has seen the snows of three score-years-and-ten. What was the matter with his eyes the other ten years?"

The New Northwest's Article on Senator Mitchell.

We chronicle to-day to give place to the article from the *New Northwest* mentioned yesterday morning, as reference to our Senator, in compliance with the request of the editor of that paper. We are heartily glad to have Mrs. Duniway's disavowal of any intention to apologize for the Senator's course. On the examination of her article, however, we can not but think her positive disavowal is quite necessary in order to enable the average reader to be aware that she intended it as an "exhortation" rather than as an "apology."

In the primitive days of art, it was customary for the artist to write under his pictures "This is a Horse," "This is a House," &c. It would have saved us from making a painful mistake, if a label had been attached to the article in our sprightly contemporary with the words, "This is an Exhortation." But here is the article:

REPENTANCE AND RESTITUTION.

The dark stories in circulation in regard to Senator Mitchell, having recently become extensive with our National literature, we feel it obligatory upon us as a journalist to comment upon them, though the slightest allusion to the matter gives us great pain. Of course, all sorts of sensational rumors are afloat in the newspapers and on the streets, many of which are the idlest gossip of vulgar scandal-mongers; yet the press, the people, and especially Mr. Mitchell's constituents, bear in mind the fact that the highest duty of humanity is to accord all possible motives of good to every other human being, compatible with public and private safety.

The accusation that Mr. Mitchell is a defaulter, in direct opposition to the positive declarations of his business partner to the contrary, partakes of the nature of downright persecution and his enemies who fling this flimsy pretext in the people's faces, only injure themselves by the act. Then the scandal-shop before the public, under flaming headlines, the gossiping twaddle of irresponsible and sensational reporters, smacks more of demagoguery than statesmanship. We had hoped that journalism had exhausted itself in this direction in its futile efforts to overslaugh the Woman Movement, but in this it seems we were mistaken.

Then the alleged crime of taking refuge behind the maiden name of his mother in the "dejection and sorrow" of which Mr. Mitchell so frankly tells, is not to our mind a crime, whether considered morally or legally. It is simply a very natural thing for a son to do, and had Mr. Mitchell gone to our State Legislature and had the name legalized, or would he do so yet, he could look all men and women in the face with the proud consciousness of having fulfilled the whole requirement of our statutes in that direction. Legally, as the matter now stands, it is indeed a "blunder" and a "foolish mistake" which he can in this way rectify at his earliest opportunity.

The accusations of adultery, desertion and bigamy, with which our unfortunate Senator is so vigorously assailed, coming as they do from his personal and political enemies, we do not propose to seriously discuss at present, as we wish always to consider everybody innocent until proven guilty. If the accused Senator is guilty of the crimes his enemies charge him with, he is amenable to law, and the men and newspapers who circulate these stories, should, instead of stooping to vulgar gossip to blacken his reputation, see at once that he is indicted by the grand jury for these crimes, and, if guilty, made to suffer for them.

This much is proved, however, by Mr. Mitchell's confession: He has received the highest office in the gift of the Oregon people under circumstances that reflect discredit upon his friends who frankly admit that they have been deceived. As a leader in the Woman Movement we personally exerted an influence in his behalf that, if used against him, would have insured his defeat, and if he does not disappoint us politically we shall not regret it. If women have suffered socially by his acts or connivance, and he has repented of all the wrong he has done them, let him now make restitution by becoming the special champion of the rights of all women. Let him use his position as United States Senator to engraft upon the nation's archives the principles of equality and justice. In short, let his Senatorial career be one continued grand atonement to all womanhood for the errors of his youth. Thus may restitution follow in the wake of repentance, and his riper years, crowned by deeds of atonement, stimulate others to renounce social sins and thus make amends for the wrongs inflicted by them upon women who have been their victims because of adverse circumstances. Let him *demand* for women an equal show with men in the race for success in life, rising above self in the nobleness of his innate magnanimity, and he shall find that "a life's labor" will bring its own high reward—a guerdon that shall silently rebuke the maudlin sentimentality that gives woman sympathy in lieu of justice, and "hush money" or bribes instead of opportunity equal with man for self-protection.

Man's extremity is God's opportunity. And as never before was mortal man placed in position of equal humiliation in high places, so never before did like opportunity present itself for turning that very humiliation into a crowning deed of public justice, such as shall cause mothers in the coming years, when the sod shall have grown green over the narrow home that shall mark his last resting place, to lead their little ones to the spot, and, while teaching them to lisp his name, in their own hearts thank God that J. H. Mitchell lived to aid in a great moral struggle, by a personal atonement. Will our Senator not use this golden opportunity to prove repentance by restitution?

Answer to "Dairyman."

HILLSBORO, June 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Will your irascible neighbor from Clatsop, who signs himself as dealer in chalk and water, hold still a minute until we can explain? The gentleman's brain is certainly muddled. We have searched the OREGONIAN of the 14th, and have not been able to find the article alluded to. An item was published, however, noticing the meeting of the Board of Directors, and also mentioning the facts that efforts were being made to raise a private premium of $50 cash for the best short-horn bull and long-wooled sheep. It was mentioned also that a small premium would be given for the best gallon of "buttermilk." This item should have read, if it does not (to conform to the original)—"The boys also offer a small premium for the best gallon of buttermilk."

All these premiums are offered by private parties, and not by the Society, and so far as the buttermilk goes, the boys have actually raised a subscription and they propose to drink their fill, and pay to the party producing the gallon that suits their gullet the best the hard *cash*. Should our friend from the classic hills of Clatsop come up and meet with us, we promise that no harm shall befall him, at least from the "buttermilk brigade." And now, we say again, these are private premiums, and the Society is not responsible, nor are the committees on whey going to get a smell even. And save the slight omission in setting up, the boys don't even hold that the OREGONIAN has any claims to the "buttermilk," whatever, only through courtesy of the printer's devil.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Letter from Mrs. Duniway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I am astonished to see in your issue of this morning, the astounding declaration that the *New Northwest* has become an "apologist" for defalcation, bigamy, adultery, desertion and so forth. Had such an accusation come from an enemy, I should have editorially flogged him and let him go; but I cannot account for it as coming from the OREGONIAN upon any other plea than that its editor read a part, only, of the article entitled "Repentance and Restitution," and made his deductions from the introduction instead of the argument.

I [illegible] certainly [illegible] and man to hang him," and it [illegible] ruin [illegible] a man in high places and then, because we had we have been denounced [illegible] nearly two years after, called the opportunity for him to make restitution by our own direct instrumentality. This is the only defense I have to make to Mr. Mitchell, and as I believe and hope, unwittingly placed me before my readers in a false and indefensible light, I hope, in common with many of your friends and mine who feel aggrieved, request you to make restitution by publishing in the OREGONIAN as the article from the *New Northwest*, which I call an "exhortation," and you call an "apology," that wherever the blame may go the antidote may follow.

Yours for the right,
MRS. A. J. DUNIWAY.

Portland, Friday morning, June 20, 1873.

Attorney-General Williams' Opinion on the Modoc Question.

The New York *Tribune* discusses the "Question of Captain Jack" in a long leading article, from which we take the subjoined:

We have no disposition to quarrel with the elaborate reasons of the Attorney-General for deeming that the Modoc prisoners are amenable to military law. Judge Williams himself has furnished the best of arguments against his own opinion. He has presented to General Grant a summary of the Modoc troubles, and this short narrative puts in the clearest possible light the absurdity of dignifying the recent operations among the lava beds by the name of war. The Government undertook to remove a small band of savages to a reservation. They resisted, massacred a number of settlers, and finally intrenched themselves among the rocks and caverns, shooting down the soldiers from an ambush, and murdering the Commissioners who attempted to treat with them for surrender. In short, they were mere outlaws and marauders no more entitled to belligerent rights than so many ruffians escaped from Sing Sing. There can be no war except between independent nations, or a government and its revolted subjects. To recognize the sovereign character of a band of two-score Digger Indians is preposterous, to treat their plundering and scalping expeditions as a rebellion is not less so. We have never granted them the status of independence, therefore they cannot declare war against us as a foreign power. We have never looked upon them as component parts of our political system, therefore, they cannot rebel. And yet the Attorney-General proposes to regard them as prisoners of war, and to try them by court martial for violating the regulations and usages of civilized hostility. He may answer that jayhawkers, bandits, etc., are subject to military law, so they are, if they are caught in time of war, and on the territory occupied by the hostile armies, but when there is no war they are amenable to the civil courts.

Practically it makes very little difference to Captain Jack whether he is tried by an Oregon court or a military commission. The fate of that celebrated leader, and of several of his principal followers, is already decided. But though Gen. Davis may inflict summary punishment upon the assassins of Gen. Canby, it is not easy to see how, by the extremest stretching of military jurisdiction, he can take cognizance of the massacre which preceded the operations of the army. If those crimes are not to be punished under the laws of the State they cannot legally be punished at all. "A military commission," says the Attorney-General, "may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war"—that is to say, the murderous attack upon the negotiators treating with them under a flag of truce. Beyond that, the military commission may not go. Probably only a small part of the band can be convicted of this offense, and if the others should be set free we may expect some pretty vigorous protests from the white settlers.

The *Herald* says that "the philanthropists thought there was no law under which these treacherous murderers (Modocs) could be hanged, and Attorney-General Williams was asked for an opinion on the question. He has answered it sooner than was expected and in a way that will give satisfaction to the country." The *Times* says:

The opinion of the Attorney General is based on the assumption of a state of war existing between the United States and the Modocs, although he admits that the relations of the Indian tribes to the Government are difficult to determine. There will doubtless be some dissent from the assumption of Mr. Williams, but that being granted his reasoning is conclusive. To consider these Indians as prisoners of war seems to us to persist in a policy which has had only mischievous results, and we believe that the idea upon which the peace policy is based would have been better served if they had been turned over to the civil authorities. But the method of the Attorney-General secures the desired end of the punishment of the Modoc murderers, and there will not be much disposition to question the means.

The Water Question.

PORTLAND, June 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In view of the singular attitude of affairs between the Portland Water Company and the city, and the demand of the company for seven hundred and fifty dollars per month for the same supply of water it has heretofore furnished for one hundred dollars per month, I beg leave to suggest, through your columns:

First. Has not the city government the legal power to take from the company's mains such amount of water as may be necessary for public use, allowing therefor a reasonable compensation, to be assessed and allowed by a jury? Is not this a case for the taking of private property for public use, under the constitution of the State?

Second. Ought not the Common Council to take such steps immediately, as will result in having this compensation to be paid for water, determined according to law, before the expiration of the existing contract with the company?

Third. If nothing can be done in this way to avoid the payment of the enormous demand of the Water Company, would it not be cheaper for the city to fill the cisterns from the river by means of one of its steam fire engines, taking water from the mains of the company only in case of the cisterns being exhausted at the time of a fire, in which case the right to take private property for public use would be clear and incontrovertible?

These suggestions are offered with the hope that some one competent to answer them intelligently, will deem them sufficiently important to justify a response, and that if the question of water supply can be solved in this way it may be.

Yours truly,
LEX.

Liberation of France.

The following important notification was published in the *Journal Officiel* of Paris, a short time since, informing the nation of the approach of the day when France shall be released from Prussian authority. The document was written by order of M. Thiers:

A treaty for the evacuation of the French territory, the result of long negotiations, was signed at Berlin on the evening of the 15th of March, 1873, at five o'clock. The Government would have liked the National Assembly to be the first informed of this happy event, but that course was impossible, as the telegraphic message expected from the Prussian capital only arrived at Versailles at seven. Every one is aware that the Government has been able to fulfill with an unabated fidelity the financial engagements which from motives of prudence, it had only entered into for a distant date.

Of the three milliards which remained to be paid to Germany one was entirely discharged last August. The second, a great part of which has already been paid, will be completely so between the 1st and 5th of May next. The third and last milliard (one fifth of the entire indemnity), will be delivered to the German Treasury in four equal payments—on the 5th of June, 5th of July, 5th of August and 5th of September of the present year.

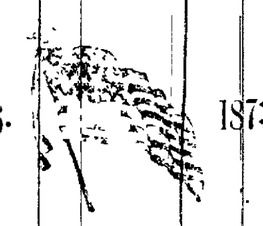
In return, the Emperor of Germany has engaged—To evacuate, on the 5th of July, the four departments—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe et Moselle—as well as the forces and [illegible] of Belfort. The evacuation of the [illegible] within the weeks from that date, [illegible] to the [illegible] in which payments [illegible] and the [illegible] shall be completed until the 5th of September, after which date [illegible] shall be evacuated within [illegible] days from [illegible].

Such are the principal [illegible] of the new treaty, which [illegible] discussed and which, in spite of [illegible] conditions, will [illegible] we have no doubt, [illegible] the [illegible] of diligent [illegible].

Boy to lady visitor—"Teacher, th[illegible] there's a winkin at me." Teacher—"Well then, don't look at her." Boy—"But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else."

Ten thousand pounds of wool were bought at Salem the past week at 21@22½ cents per pound.

NEW TO-DAY.



1776. 1873.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL

No. 61 Front Street,

(Opposite Plymouth)

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION!

1873.

ALL ORGANIZED BODIES WISHING TO PARTICIPATE in the [illegible] are respectfully requested to report themselves at an early day, at the above headquarters.

AL. ZIEBER,
Grand Marshal.

SAW-LOGS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING LOGS IN THEIR POSSESSION caught or picked up on the Willamette river since June 12th, 1873, with the letter marked [illegible] or dimensions of the logs in figures on the end, are hereby notified to report the number and place of the same at the office of Abrams & Hogue, northeast corner of Main and front streets. Also, a claim for labor expended in securing the same, for adjustment.

CROWLEY BROS.
ABRAMS & HOGUE.
Portland, June 21, 1873. jn24d3t

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

CORNER FRONT AND SALMON STREETS.

D. D. BUNNELL, PROP'R.

Dining-Room conducted by J. T. BRESS & SON. Board, $5 00. Board and Room, $6 50 and upwards.

BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY. OPEN ALL NIGHT. FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon. In the matter of John W. Blakeny, bankrupt.—I hereby give notice that the third and final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the city of Portland, in said District, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1873, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northrup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. I also give notice that I will file my final account as assignee of said estate, in said Court, and that on the 15th day of July next I shall apply to the said Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liabilities as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

O. W. WEAVER, Assignee.
Portland, June 20, 1873. jn24t5

Amusements.

FISHER.

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN

June 17, 19 and 21,

At Oro Fino Theater.

Tickets for sale by J. K. Gill & Co., H. Gray, G. A. Steel & Co., S. J. McCormick, C. C. Barrett, W. A. Badger.

Prof. O. S. FOWLER

WILL LECTURE IN

THE DALLES 21st TO 24th; WALLA WALLA, 27th to 30th, Lewiston, July 2d to 5th, Forest Grove, 9th to 11th, Lafayette, 12th to 15th; Oregon City, 16th to 18th, Salem, 17th to 19th, Albany, 20th to 22d; Eugene, 23d; to Augusta[illegible]; Oakland, 25th to 29th; Roseburg, 4th to 5th, Jacksonville 9th, to near these dates. See papers and bills in each place for particulars. Address invitations to adjacent places as above. jn24w

JOHN CLARK,

73 Front Street,

(Between American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotels.)

MANUFACTURER and WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES,

COLLARS, WHIPS,

Saddlery Hardware.

California Saddle Trees.

Special attention paid to the manufacture of Fine Double and Single Pleasure and Trotting Harness in every variety, also, large assortment of Horse blankets and Hoods, Fancy Lap Dusters, (rubber lined), Driving and Riding Whips (Philadelphia make) late styles.

Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine the stock.

GLASS! GLASS!

P. McGEE & CO.,

No. 28 First St., bet. Oak and Pine (Smith's Block),

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS:

CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and CUT GLASS!

Doors, Sash & Blinds.

PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.

GLAZING done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The above firm call the attention of dealers, contractors and builders and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere, and guarantee to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to. jn2

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE

AINSLIE & DAVIDSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,

SHUTTERS, BRACKETS, and ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE most improved wood working machinery for the manufacture of the above articles, can offer superior inducements to customers and attain Prompt prices, at

Nicolais Bros' Mill.

Also, best qualities of SEASONED CEDAR LUMBER, CEILING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, WOOD TURNING in all its branches, Balusters, Newels, Table Legs, Gun Stocks, &c.

NICOLAIS BROS' MILL AND FACTORY,
Cor. Second and E Sts., Portland.

To Boiler-Makers.

OFFICE U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER 13TH DISTRICT, PORTLAND, OREGON, June 6th, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED *Proposals for two Steam Launches for Light Vessels*, will be received at this office and at the office of General P. Michler, 609 Kearney street, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock of July 9th, 1873, for building, complete, only, for two Tubular Boilers, to be delivered at the expense of the contractor on board of steamer at San Francisco or Portland.

Proposals must be [illegible] Tenders.

Plans, specifications and *forms of proposals* can be obtained at this office by mail, or in person, at General Michler's office.

H. MERRIFIELD,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Lighthouse Engineer 13th District.

For Tillamook!

THE SCHOONER

KATIE HERON

Will leave Front

On Monday,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST

DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!

OF ALL SIZES.

Call and See our Stock.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

150 Front street.

Ocean Steamers

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT,

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of H Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873,
At 10 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner Front and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1873,
At 6 o'clock, P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco

THE STEAMER

BASTPORT,

GEO. PATON, ...Captain,

Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to

F. SCHUTTER, Agent, Coos Bay.
D. BRADLEE, Agent, San Francisco.

jel6d6m

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!

109 1st St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches,

and SILVERWARE.

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC

BOOT & SHOE STORE

S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL FOR CASH, at California make—

	Former price	Old Price.
Ladies' First Quality, 18-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals	$3 50	$2 50
Ladies' Second Quality 16-thread Lasting, Kid Foxed Balmorals	$2 50	$1 75
Misses' First Quality, do	$2 00	$1 50
" Second Quality, do	1 50	1 00
Children's First Quality	1 50	1 00
" Second Quality	1 25	1 00

GEO. A. PEASE.

Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY!

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand.

New GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at

P. VAN FRIDACH'S,

79 DEKUM'S BUILDING, FIRST ST.

EUGENE SEMPLE,

GENERAL BROKER AND LAND AGENT.

BONDS, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS & INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES ABROAD.

AGENT FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL KINDS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE, AT THE STARK STREET FERRY LANDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

ICE CREAM!

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of

ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,

CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions.

SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDINES, ETC.,

And the finest and most complete stock of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES

Wholesale or Retail.

ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

ALISKY & HEGELE,

PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

THE ART GALLERY OF PORTLAND

LATE "OPPENHEIMER LINE"

Corner First and Taylor streets—No. 14

O. HENNAH, Photographer.

HAS OPENED HIS NEW GALLERY AT THE above stand with an ENTIRE NEW OUTFIT. The rooms are easy of access from the street and are the most [illegible] in the State. San Francisco style of lighting with [illegible] shades and screens.

Floating Photographs!

Specialties in [illegible]

PORCELAIN, ENAMELLED CARDS and all the latest improvements of the art.

Patronage is solicited from the public generally and respectfully invited to call and inspect the VIEWS OF THE CITY and [illegible] Buildings now [illegible] taken on Sundays.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander,

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Boots & Shoes.

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MILLINERY, MILLINERY!

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All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand.

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ICE CREAM!

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WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,

CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions.

SWISS CHEESE,
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FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES

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Specialties in [illegible]

PORCELAIN, ENAMELLED CARDS and all the latest improvements of the art.

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...ith the Commission.

...B. RICHARDSON,
...CTIONEER
...r of Front and Oak Streets.

...CTION SALES
...A... GROCERIES, DRARA...
...CHE... BANA... HORSE...

...s—Wednesday and Saturday
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Private Sale,
...erchant of G... GROCERIES, LIQU...
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS
...H... Pier ... Portland
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...lar and Peremptory Sale
OF
...iture, Groceries
...EAL ESTATE,
AND
...L MERCHANDISE, ETC.
...e at my Auction Rooms
...RDAY, JUNE 21, 1873
AT 10 o'clock A. M.

Real Estate.
...LANDS in Block 17... Rooted on Wash...
...orner of Sixth street together with
...OUSE, FINELY FURNISHED
ALSO
A HALF HOUSE consisting eight rooms.
ALSO
...BLE COTTAGE containing six rooms
half cash, balance in twelve months with
...rate of 10 per cent per year.
ALSO
Groceries,
...C O SOAP
FANCY SOAP
HERRING,
MUSTARD
...S SUGAR
RICHARDSON Auctioneer.

Insurance.

...INSURANCE COMPANY
...F SAN FRANCISCO.
...ID MARINE INSURANCE
...al.... $1,000,000
...DINGTON... ... ...n Ins. Co.
...FARD... ... ... Vice Pr... Ins.
...ORY... ... ... Sec.
... ... Marine Sec...
...OW... ... ... General M...

DIRECTORS:
Oregon Branch.
...P. W... ... ... C. H. Lewis, ...
D. Marsh, ... Lloyd Brooks
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... ... J. A. Cranfield.
... ... D. M. Prunk.
... ... H. Lewis.
HAMILTON BOYD,
...t for Oregon and Washington Territory.

SADDLERY.

...CEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY
...S. CONGLE,
73 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.
...MANUFACTURER OF HILL'S CONCORD
...d Double
...eam and Stage Harness
...Reasonable, at Concord, New Hamp...
...desire good harness please call
...ON & MORGAN,
...mhill & Front St...
...and Importers of
...HARNESS
...KINDS ON HAND
...CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER.
...and Team... Saddle... which we offer at LOWEST

...able Real Estate
...OR SALE.
...ND AND BUILDINGS NOW OCCUPIED
...NO. OLITAN HOTEL,
...and office under the same, in
FRONT STREET, running north from
...ET and east 175 feet to lowwater ...d
...rie... centrally located for BUSINESS
...and pr... suits the most desirable WHARF
...of any in the city
...to the most prosperous in the city, being
...to all travelers and business men most ...
other
...in paying over ONE PER CENT. PER
...a ... on the price asked.
...wing desire to engage in active bus...
...section of the State, will sell this prop...
bargain, if application is ... soon.
terms apply to the owner, Colonel A. P.
PERRY, WOODWARD & CO
Real Estate and Money Brokers,
64 Front St. Portland, Or.

...iver Paper Company's
PATENT
...F ROOFING!
...ON FOR 06 PER SQUARE
...Plastering Board,
...ATHING and CARPET PAPER
H. C. MORRICK,
Masonic Temple, Portland.

...IAS AND TRIMMINGS!
...y Wag... the House in the State.
...BOOKS AND BLANK
GOLD AND SILVER
...ringes, Spangles, Stars
Bullion, etc.
H. C. MORRICK,
Masonic Temple, Portland, O...

...IT AGENTS WANTED
...ate and Washington Territory to ...

SEWARD'S TRAVELS.

...DERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY AN...
...hat they have now ready
SEWARD'S WONDERFUL JOURNEY
AROUND THE WORLD
...ntertaining work was completed a few days
...nguished traveler's death, and the pub...
...ared no pains to insure in the most ... ...
...ok of travel ever published, the ... ...
...ing 816,000, and numbering nearly 900
...y subscription, and the General Agents
...the residents of the Pacific Coast find
...unity to pass as this book. As a work of
...qualled containing as it does the experi...
...s of one of our most gifted ... ...
...an be overlooked by our Agents, who should
...supply the work on application
...& Co., New York Publishers, San Francisco.
A. ROMAN & CO., ...
...General Agents for Pacific Coast.

...DEST AND THE BEST
...HYELAND'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.
...ST and Most Healthful Tonic
...roduced to the United States.
...These B... ... have been for the ... Years
...in ... OVER TWENTY YEARS and
...now ... ...

Outcast.

Was it a dream?
I walked one day down through a city's street,
The sun was shining dimly overhead,
While filth and riliness were beneath my feet,
And the houses on either side seemed red
With the bricks' core with wicked use imbued;
For there were sights no decent mind should see,
Of want and suffering, of wrong heaven-high,
And sounds of misery,
Of drunken laughter, cursing, reading thick,
Of God's best gifts, and of His love.

And there, as through these loathsome nights I strove,
I saw it first, upon a garbage heap, I spied
A rose-bud, thrown by shameful hands aside—
A rose-bud that few days before had hung
Upon its parent tree, purest among
Its sisters sweet and fair. The dew had blessed
Its opening morning, its odors had caressed
The summer air, and kissed the lips of those
Who bowed their lips to kiss the budding rose,
And then one said he loved it more than all,
And tore it from its stem (did I see fall
A rain drop?) and bore it on his breast away.

Ah! how it joyed to lie there the rich the day,
Bright with fragrant beauty, sweetly asking
Love for its love—sure 'twas no hard tasking.
But no, its freshness gone, it knew its fate—
Alas! how many learn it later, too late!
And he who worst merits it shall find
The first sweet odors circling round his head,
And with its bearing grief I saw as he walked,
Nor loved it for its sake alone, when balked
Of these, soon tore it from his breast away,
And, careless of its fate, left it the play
And toy of who should care a moment's space
To please him with its fleeting, fading grace.
And so 'twas soon, when festering and forlorn,
And soiled and torn, of all pure men the scorn;
This child so fair, so sweet, so loved the while,
This withered bud, so faded, bruised, and vile,
Was thrown upon the garbage heap, to yield
Its little earth to enrich some Potter's field.

With reverent hand I took it from the pile,
(I thought the heavens gave me back a smile;)
With reverent hand I brushed the filth away;
I gently pulled apart its petals fair.
And, even then, an odor faint but rare
Breathed from its inner heart and seemed to pray,
And colors bright and pure that heart disclosed
To rose-bud even yet consigned the rose!
And then I thought 'twas wafted from my hand,
And blossomed full and sweet in Heaven's own land
Was it a dream?
—*Harper's Magazine.*

WRONGFULLY ACCUSED.

I has been many a long day since then, yet I remember it all, just as though it had occurred but yesterday.

I was a carpenter, the foreman of a large establishment, and as such possessed the entire confidence of my employer, who, by the way, had been a schoolmate of mine.

One day he called me into his office to look at some rare coins he had just purchased.

"Here," said he, placing in my hand a heavy gold piece, "is one which is worth more than all the rest put together. It is a great curiosity. I paid $200 for it, and considered it cheap at that. I could easily double my money in selling it; and so you see Harvey, it is really a good investment."

"No doubt it is," said I, "though it seems a large sum to have lie idle."

I breathed an involuntary sigh as I laid the coin down on the desk, for $200 would have seemed a fortune to me just then.

The severe illness of my wife, and one of my children, and the death of another made serious inroads on my purse, and it had required the exercise of the utmost economy, to keep myself free from debt; nay, I had been obliged to withdraw from the bank the small sum, which, besides my salary, was all I possessed of worldly treasures. Thinking of this I laid the coin down with a sigh, and turned away to attend to my duties.

The next morning I was again summoned into the office, but this time I met with no such friendly greeting, as usual.

"Harry," said my employer, abruptly, "that coin we were looking at has disappeared. I have made a thorough search, but it is not to be found. It has been carried away by some one. You alone saw or knew of it, and—"

He paused and looked significantly into my face. I finished the sentence for him the hot blood dyeing my cheeks and brow as I spoke.

"You mean, therefore, that I took it—it?"

"What else can I think? The coin was here, you alone saw it. I cannot recall having seen it since it was in your hands. You are in need of money; you have told me that yourself. It was a great temptation, and I forgive you because of our old friendship, but I cannot retain you in my employ. Here is the salary due you."

"Very well," said I, with forced calmness, "so be it, since you have so poor an opinion of me after years of faithful service, I shall not stop to defend myself."

Then I took the money he had laid upon the desk, and went out from his presence a well-nigh broken-hearted man.

But for the tender love for my wife I doubt not but that I would have buried my sorrows in the grave of a suicide.

Supported by that love, however, and the consciousness to my own innocence, I took fresh courage, and set resolutely to work to find a new employer.

Powerful is a breath of slander; turn which way I might, I ever found that the story of my dismissal for theft had preceded me, and application for employment uniformly met with a refusal.

Time went on; piece by piece, our furniture, and every spare article of clothing, found its way to the pawn broker's, until at length, even this poor resource failed us, and my children cried in vain for food.

Yet I did not sit down in idle despair; I could not afford to do so; the life or death of all I loved on earth depended on my exertion and so turning away from them with a heavy heart, I once more set out on the weary search for work.

All in vain! refusal after refusal met my entreaties for employment, and I was turning homeward with a listless step, when passing an immense church I was attracted by a group of men at its base.

Impelled by some strange impluse, I approached and mingled with them.

A workman was standing near by, looking up at the great steeple, which towered aloft some 250 feet above them, while a gentlemen, evidently an architect, was addressing him in earnest language, and at the same time pointing toward the golden cross at the summit of the spire.

"I tell you," he exclaimed, as I drew near, "it must and can be done. The cross must be taken down, or the first heavy gale will send it down into the street, and lives will be lost. Coward! is this the way you back out of a job after engaging to do it?"

"I didn't know the spire was so high up there. Do it yourself if you want it done!"

"I would if I were able," said the architect. "But go if you will; let it be! My honor is pledged to have it down at any price and I can find a braver man than you to do it."

The carpenter walked off with a dogged, slouching step, and the gentleman was about to move away, also, when I stepped forward.

"What is it you want done, sir?" I asked. "I am a carpenter; perhaps I can do it."

He turned eagerly toward me.

"I will make it worth your while. Take down that cross and I will pay you a hundred dollars. You will have to ascend those ornamental blocks, and I tell you candidly they are not to be depended on; they must be work and rotten—for they have been there for years.

I looked up at the spire; it was square at the base and tapered to a sharp point, while along each angle were nailed small gilded blocks of wood.

"It's a dangerous place to work," I said, "and there will be even more peril in descending than ascending. Suppose I succeed in moving the stone, and then—"

"If any accident happens to you, my brave fellow, the money shall be paid to your family. I promise you that. Give me your address."

"Here it is," I said, "and as you value your soul keep your word with me. My wife and children are starving or I would not attempt this work. If I die they can live on the hundred dollars for a while until my sick wife recovers her strength."

"I'll make it a hundred and fifty!" exclaimed the architect, and may God protect you! If I had the skill necessary to ascend that steeple I would ask no man to risk his life there. But come, and keep a steady hand and eye."

I followed him into the church, then up into the spire, until we paused before a narrow window. This was the point from which I must start on my perilous feat which I had undertaken.

Casting a single glance at the people in the street below—mere specks in the distance—I reached out from the window, and, grasping one of the ornamental blocks, swung myself out from the spire.

For an instant my courage faltered, but the remembrance of my starving family came to my aid, and with a silent prayer for protection and success, I placed my hand on the next block above my head and clambered up.

From block to block I went, steadily and cautiously, trying each one ere I trusted my weight upon it.

Two thirds of the space had been passed, when suddenly the block that supported me moved—gave way! Oh! heavens! never, though I should live to see a hundred years, shall I cease to shudder at the recollection of that terrible moment.

Yet even in the midst of my agony, as I felt myself slipping backward, I did not for one second lose my presence of mind.

It seemed to me that never before had my senses been so naturally acute as then, when a horrible death seemed inevitable.

Down, down I slipped, grasping at each block as I passed it by, until at length my fearful course was arrested, and then while my head reeled with the sudden reaction, a great shout came from the people below.

"Come down, come down!" called the architect from the window; "half the sum shall be yours for the risk you have run. Don't try it again! Come down."

But, no! more than ever now I was determined to succeed. I was not one to give up, after having undertaken a difficult task.

Coolly, but cautiously, I commenced the ascent once more, first seeking in vain to reach across to the next row of blocks, for I did not dare to trust myself again on that which had proved so treacherous. This I was compelled to do, however, until this space between the angles became sufficiently small to allow me to swing across. Accomplishing my purpose at length, I went up more rapidly, carefully testing each block as I proceeded.

Ere long I reached the cross, and there I paused to rest, looking down from the dizzy height with a coolness that even then astonished me.

A few strokes with a light hatchet that the architect had hung at my back, and piece by piece the rotten cross fell to the ground.

My work was done, and as the last fragment disappeared, I found a sad pleasure in the thought that should I never reach the ground alive, my dear ones would have ample means to supply their wants until my wife could find employment.

Steadily and cautiously I lowered myself from block to block, and at length reached the spire window, amidst the cheers of those assembled in the street.

Inside the steeple the architect placed a roll of bank notes in my hand.

"You have well earned the money," he said. "It does me good to see a man with so much nerve—but, bless me! what is the matter with your hair? It was black before you made the ascent, now it is gray."

And so it was! That moment of intense agony, while slipping helplessly downward, had blanched my hair until it appeared like that of an old man. The work of years had been done in an instant!

Entering the bare, cheerless room which was now all I called my home, I found a visitor awaiting me—my late employer.

"Harvey," said he, extending his hands, "I have done a great wrong. It cost me a terrible pang to believe in your guilt, but circumstances were so strongly against you, that I was forced to believe it. I have found the coin, Harvey; it slipped under the safe drawer in my desk. Can you forgive me, dear old friend?"

My heart was too full to speak. I silently pressed his hand.

"I will undo the wrong I have done. All the world shall know how I accused you unjustly, not through my words only, but through my actions, too. You must be my partner, Harvey. If you refuse, I shall feel that you have not forgiven me."

I did not refuse. Instead, I thankfully accepted the offer which my friend so generously made; knowing that no surer method could have been devised to silence forever the tongue of slander, and free my name from the unmerited reproach which had of late rested upon it.

Unmerited prosperity has attended my steps ever since that eventful day, but neither prosperity nor wealth can efface memory from my heart, nor restore my withered locks to their own raven hue.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 110¼.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85¼ buying; 86¼ selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d.

All our latest exchanges from Eastern cities indicate that unemployed capital is again gradually assuming more comfortable proportions and riding above the wants of the commercial community. In the main the situation appears easy enough, though there are some banks which are depleted by discounts made for special branches, that they are still forced to confine their attention to special branches to the exclusion of outside applicants.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th inst. gives some cogent reasons why the gold combination for so long maintained control of the money market in New York, and why the market to-day remains strong and with a possible point upwards in the not distant future. It has been surmised—or rather it is alleged—that the celebrated syndicate, a corporation of gentlemen, by the way, whose purposes are wrapped in the profoundest mystery, some of whom are supposed to be large borrowers of gold, have been permitted by the Department, in making settlements on account of the funding operations, to give their due bills or certificates instead of gold, as required by the existing law. The consequence is obvious. It is a known fact that the Treasury to day is the actual possessor, and the payment of the pending liabilities of the Government, including accrued interest to date on the public debt, of say about five millions of dollars, and the question naturally arises whether by virtue of this action of the syndicate, if it be correctly represented, a large amount of specie has not been thus withheld, and appears upon the records of the Department only in the shape of the due bills aforesaid. The assumption of the truth of the statement explains the reason why gold has been heavy on the loan market, and, further, why the larger operators have kept confidently absorbing gold at the prices that prevailed during the past few weeks. It is said that these operators have been suspicious as a consequence of these rumors and, furthermore, that they are looking for a decline, to say nothing of possible political and financial complications, in new lines and other American securities abroad, in which event there would be large shipments of gold to Europe, thus furnishing a solution to the difficulties by which the Bank of England is now beset.

The Eastern Wool Market.

Advices by telegraph from the East denote a little better feeling in the wool trade, though prices are still below the anticipations of holders and movements are less active than was expected. By mail we learn that up to the 10th inst. the imports of foreign wool into New York since January 1, 1873, amounted to 28,948 bales against 55,741 bales for the corresponding period in 1872. On the 10th there was a moderately fair demand at pretty uniformly steady prices. The movement of the new clips, except Texas and Pacific coast wools, has been quite meager. Growers appear every where slow to accept at current rates.

At Boston, on the same date, there had only been 29 bales imported since January 1st against 2,785 bales for the same time in 1872. The receipts of all kinds for that week were 2,319 bales against 1,675 in 1872 and 3,923 in 1871. The demand was reported as fair at steady prices and but few indications of change. The manufacturers are stocking up to meet the advent of the new clip, and straight lots of fleece, superfine, extra pulled and good average lots of spring California have met with a ready sale. Fall California and burry spring California slow at low prices. Very little California spring has been sold at over 30c, but small lots of choice Northern have arriving command higher figures.

The receipts at Philadelphia for the week, June 16th, were 1,539 bales. The receipts of new clip are as yet small—about 100,000 lbs. The stock of old there is unprecedentedly light, and is firmly held. Manufacturers are reported to have on hand limited supplies, that their purchases are sparingly made, limited to their immediate requirements.

Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Flour—Extra, nothing at $5 25@5 75. Sale of 5,000 bbls state's extra part for Central America, private.

Wheat—Sales yesterday of 1,200 sks fair, $1 62½; 4,000 sks $1 62½; 150 sks, $1 65. Shippers refuse to pay over $1 65 for good average lots.

Barley—Good Bay, $1 17½. Extremes for at Kinch, $1 12½@1 20.

Oats—Fair) Adding to the trade, $1 25@1 30.

Hay—In tons volunteer, $11 50. No tons wild oats, $10.

Choice Cargoes cannot be placed above $14 00.

Corn—Yellow, $1 25, a decline.

Potatoes—Choice Mission, $1 62½@1 75; Mexican Pas, 1 00@1 50.

Onions—A small lot white, $1 50.

Bran—2,000 sks Oregon, ex Sea Star, to arrive, private. Quotable at $22@26 ₱ ton.

Rice Fruit—Salem peaches, 14c; Marysville do do, 12½c; raspberries, 12½c; strawberries, 10c; blackberries, 10c; gooseberries, 7c for common, and 10c for choice; apricots, 4@5c; cherries, 8@9c; currants, 10@12½c; figs, 5@6c; nectarines, 6@7c; pears, 10@12½c; plums, 6@7c; apples, 4@5c; quinces, 6@7c; and peaches, 12½@15c for choice.

Dairy Products—Fresh roll butter, 40c; other dairies, 35@38c; Cal cheese, 12@13c; Oregon, 12@13c; Cheese in lots of 2,000 lbs over at the first figure.

Wool—A moderate demand at 16@22c.

Hides—Wanted at 10½@11c; tallow nominal at 6@7c.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $150; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $135; Buckeye Self-Raker, $200; Gland Raker, $175; Buckeye Dropper, $225; Cupper No. 2, $120; No. 3, $90; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2 125 and 185; Union 12½; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 200; No. 2, 240; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, $240; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Gladiator Raker, 175. Harvesters: Mixed Harvester (header), $175 and $200. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $275; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $325; Sweepstakes, $150 to $225, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 2 to 6, $190 to $250; Pitt's Menado, 775 to $25; Wheeler's Endless Chain, $90 to $125. Wagons: Main, 34-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific, 34-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180. Pacific Coast Milling Co. Mill Bolt, with patent reel, square bunion and roller brakes, 145 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard sizes, 1½@2c as per quality and quantity. Flour Sacks, 11½@12½c. Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made fine calf pegs, d s, and t s boots, $7@7 50; Portland made kip boots, $6@6 50; K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf pegged boots, $7@7 50; K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf p s and t s boots, $7@7 50; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $6@7; J. K. & Co. Standard s, standing ridge boots, $6@6 50; J. K. & Co. Standard s, standing ridge boots, $6@6 50; gents' B. calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $5; gents' B. calf Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $5; gents' cable sewed Oxford Ties, $5; gents' goat foxed glove top Congress shoes, $5; mule's Rundle adjustable lace boots, $5; misses' buckle calf glove shoes, full stock, $2 75. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $2 50; boys' Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $2 25; boys' wax plow shoes, $1 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $1 75. Ladies' B. F. kid foxed balls, $1 50@2 25; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid foxed balls, $2 75@3; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting balls, $2 25@3; ladies' Portland made calf balls, $2 25@3 25; ladies' buff pegged balls, $1 50. Misses and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @26; flooring, $24@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $1@3 ₱ dozen; extra, $6 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21¼@22; Guatemala, 21¼@22; Rio and Manilla, 21¼@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29c; Charters, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 24@25c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, crude, 15c; Blue Vitriol, 12½@13c; Potash Granite, 1lb cans, 30c, $2 25; Rosin, ₱ bbl, $12@15; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@20c; Sulphur, $8@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11¼c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@ 15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 5¼, 6@6½c; do, ⅞, 13½c; do, 4-4, 15½@16c; cotton checks, 15@16c; ticking, 20@25c; denims, 20c. Cotton flannel: bleached, 16@17c; do, brown, 12½@15c. Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 25@35c. Denims, 15@20c. Hickory stripes, 1 1-4@25c. Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, 12½@30c; do, 4-4, 20@35c. Bed duck, 24c. Table linen: damask, brown, 35@65c; damask bleached, 65@81. Napery linen, 30@35c. Towelling, 12½@20c. Alager linen, 30@35c. Sheeting, unbleached, 36 inch, 15c. Alpaca, black, 45@75c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 15@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½@6c; packed, 7@7½c; Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c; Plums, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, 3c box, $4 50; ½ do $2 50; quarter $1; eighth boxes, $1; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon, do, 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, ½ bbls, $4 00@4 25; bbls, $6 50@7 00. Canned salmon, 1-2 lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1 lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; bfs, $1 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 50@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@5. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Penn, $2 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, 90@2 00; Jamaica, $4@8.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $65; refined bar, ₱ lb, 6½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 40c; do bronzed tinned, 63c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC char, $17 50; Hooting Plates, $17; Banca Tin slabs ₱ lb, 42½c. Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb 14c. Lead—Pig ₱ lb 9c 10c; Sheet 15c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c. Prussiate soda has advanced 25@30 ₱c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 20c; Walnuts, 15@16c.

NAILS—Quotable 10 x 10 50d per keg, $6 75; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d; fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and bradheads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Coal, Mine Boat per bbl, 60@65c; Standard, 66c; Crystaline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 50@62½; China Nut, 92½@97c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 15; No 1, $1 10; in barrels extra, $1 10; No 1, $1 05.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets: Superfine, $23; XX 18; X 11 50; No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $8; do, fancy border, 5 50; 3 pt Vienna, 6 75; 2 pt Scarlet, 8; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Blue, 6 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, 7; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25; BB 6 75; 4 pt Vienna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 9; No. 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels: Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₱ yard; Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c; Twilled, 50c; fancy shirtings, twilled, 75c; Plain Colored Cloths: Hard Times, 90, to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25; Cassimeres, 60 to 80c. Yarn: White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₱ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2 50@2 75; Rumford's, $2 50@3; Jones' $2 50@2 24; Donnelly's, $2 50@2 24.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.		CANNED GOODS	₱ doz.
Oranges, per doz.	1 00	Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 50@5 00
Limes, per doz.	50	do 1-lb cans	3 00@3 50
Cocoanuts, each	25	Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00
Cala. Grapes, ₱ lb	none	do 1-lb cans	2 50@3 00
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75a 90	Sardines, quarter-oil	3 50@4 00
Lemons, per doz.	75a1 00	do half-oil	5 00@6 00
Peaches, ₱ lb		Clams	4 50@5 00
Apples, ₱ lb	none.	Green corn, 2lb cans	3 00@4 00
Plums, ₱ lb		" Peas, 2lb cans	3 00@4 50
		" Beans, 2lb cans	3 50@4 00
DRIED FRUITS.	₱ lb.	Tomatoes, 2lb cans	3 00@4 00
Figs, Cal	10@20	Peaches, 2½lb cans	4 00@4 50
Figs, Asia Min, new	25@50	Pine apples, 2lb cans	4 50@5 00
Figs, " old	20@25	Blackberries, "	4 00@5 00
Apples	10	Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50@4 50
Plums, pitless	20@25	Jellies, in tins	5 00@6 00
Prunes, Ger. & French	20@35	Jams, in tins	4 50@6 00
Pears	8@10	Mushrooms, ₱ doz	6 50
Bananas, ₱ doz	$1 00@		

GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@37
do green C. R.	22½@25
do " Rio	none
do Mocha	30@40
Sugar, crushed	14a15
do pulverized	14a15
do granulated	14a15
do Yellow	14
do Island No. 1	13a14
do No. 2	9a10
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	37
Candles, adamantine	20@25
do Paraffine	33@37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	75
Tea—	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50
Imperial	1 25@1 50
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Eng. Breakfast	1 25@1 50
Japan	1 25@1 00

PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	30a45
Good	20a25
Ordinary	12a15
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	18
do city	18a20
do Sugar-cured	18a20
Shoulders	12a12
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½a14
do Breakfast	15a16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	15a17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	13
Honey, Yellow Comb	22
do, White	27
Eggs, per doz	16a20

BREADSTUFFS.	₱ sack
Flour—	
Fancy brands	3 00
Good brands	2 75
Common	1 al 2½
Graham, extra	3 50
Corn meal, Cal	4a5
do Oregon	4a5

POULTRY	₱ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00@1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	2 00
Turkeys	5 00

BATTER, ETC.	₱ doz. pts. qts.
Worcester Sauce	2 00a3 00
Catsup, Tomato	2 50a3 00
do Mushroom	4 50a6 00
Capers	4 50a6 00
Curry Powders	5 50a6 00
Mustard, French	2 75a3 25
do Cal	2 50a3 00
Pickles, English, pts	6 50
" " qts	9 00

NUTS	₱ lb.
Almonds	35a50
Walnuts	20a25
Brazil	20a25
Filberts	20a25
Peanuts	15a20
Pecan	25a30
Chestnuts	25
Hickory	12½

DAIRY.	₱ pair.
Ducks	62½ 75
Geese	1 50
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	62
Venison, ₱ lb	

FISH.	₱ lb.
Eastern Cod	15
Pacific Cod	8a12
Sturgeon	8
Salmon	8a 10
Pickled Cod	8
Mackerel, ₱ kit	50a75
Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75

VEGETABLES.	₱ lb.
Squash (Cala)	2
Beets	3
Onions	5
Carrots	5
Turnips	5
Garlic	10
Celery, ₱ doz	50
Cabbage, Cal, ₱ lb	5
Cauliflower ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
Potatoes, new	4
Asparagus	10
Lettuce, per doz	15

MEATS.	₱ lb.
Beef	8a10
do choice cuts	10a15
Mutton	8a12½
do choice cuts	
Veal	10a12½
Pork	10a12½
do choice cuts	

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Postoffice June 21, 1873. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander, Miss C A E
Anderson, Miss Lucy
Banks, Mrs Marcella
Bohmer, Margret
Bingham, Mrs Bertha
Bowen, Miss Annie
Bruce, Mrs Ruth M
Chase, Mrs S E
Cole, Miss Emma
Coleman, Mrs Ann
Coleman, Miss H
Coleman, Mrs Mary
Cook, Miss Emeline A
Dake, Mrs A R
Dennis, Miss F
Fitzsimmons, Miss A
Fitzsimmons, Miss Lotty
Gardner, Mrs M T B
Garrett, Miss Mary M
Gerrels, Miss Kate
Goodman, Mrs C
Goldstein, Mrs Pauline
Ingalls, Mrs
Ingham, Mrs M S
Ingraham, Mrs Cap A B
Kimball, Mrs K
L gal, Mr Mary L
May, Miss Ida
M Kay, Miss Alice
M Pollard Miss Nellie
Murphy, Miss Ulmo M
O'Connor, Mrs Cath
Pierce, Mrs Matilda
Power, Mrs Jane
Rohner, Mrs Annie
Reed, Miss Annie
Rose, Mrs Mary
Richardson, Miss C
Rogers, Miss Anna
Sheridan, Mrs Lena
Smith, Miss Julia
Smith, Miss Clara
Sweeney, Mrs Sarah A
Stetson, Miss A J
Woodward, Mrs W H

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ayers, Wm
Abbott, A A J
Anderson, Peter
Blume, F G
Baker, R F
Bolles, Jno
Barlow, Wm
Bulmer, Henry
Bell, N N
Bell, Daniel
Bird, C J
Berry, Maj M P
Bollinger, Wm
Bohanon, Jas
Brickaup, Aug
Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18. Ladies' B. F. kid foxed balls, $19 50@24; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid foxed balls, $27@30; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting balls, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf balls, $24@ 27; ladies' buff pegged balls, $16 50. Misses and children's proportionately less.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @26; flooring, $24@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $1@3 ₱ dozen; extra, $6 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21¼@22; Guatemala, 21¼@22; Rio and Manilla, 21¼@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29c; Charters, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 24@25c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, crude, 15c; Blue Vitriol, 12½@13c; Potash Granite, 1lb cans, 30c, $2 25; Rosin, ₱ bbl, $12@15; Saltpetre, kegs, 18@20c; Sulphur, $8@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11¼c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@ 15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 5¼, 6@6½c; do, ⅞, 13½c; do, 4-4, 15½@16c; cotton checks, 15@16c; ticking, 20@25c; denims, 20c. Cotton flannel: bleached, 16@17c; do, brown, 12½@15c. Cottonades, light, 20@25c; do, heavy, 25@35c. Denims, 15@20c. Hickory stripes, 1 1-4@25c. Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, 12½@30c; do, 4-4, 20@35c. Bed duck, 24c. Table linen: damask, brown, 35@65c; damask bleached, 65@81. Napery linen, 30@35c. Towelling, 12½@20c. Alager linen, 30@35c. Sheeting, unbleached, 36 inch, 15c. Alpaca, black, 45@75c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns, 15@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½@6c; packed, 7@7½c; Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c; Plums, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, 3c box, $4 50; ½ do $2 50; quarter $1; eighth boxes, $1; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon, do, 10@12c; Citron, 55@60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, ½ bbls, $4 00@4 25; bbls, $6 50@7 00. Canned salmon, 1-2 lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1 lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $3; bfs, $1 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 50@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@5. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Penn, $2 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50; New England, 90@2 00; Jamaica, $4@8.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $65; refined bar, ₱ lb, 6½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₱ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 40c; do bronzed tinned, 63c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC char, $17 50; Hooting Plates, $17; Banca Tin slabs ₱ lb, 42½c. Steel—English cast steel ₱ lb 14c. Lead—Pig ₱ lb 9c 10c; Sheet 15c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c. Prussiate soda has advanced 25@30 ₱c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c